# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4104 號四零百一千四第 日九初月十十唐 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 30TH DECEMBER, 1870. 五厘禮 十二月二十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.


## Arrivals.

Dec. 30, SUWONADA, Amer. str., 525, Clarke, Singapore 13th December, and Saigon 23rd, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

## Departures.

Dec. 29, CONSTANCIA, for Singapore.
Dec. 29, CARL LUDWIG, for Foochow.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 29TH DECEMBER.

*Wm. Fruing*, for Whampoa.
*Danube*, str., for Canton.
*Maria y Vicenta*, for Manila.
*Kildonan*, for Manila.
*Augusta*, for Shanghai.

## Passengers.

Per *Suwonada*, str., from Singapore, &c.—Mr. Antonio Marcal and 170 Chinese.

## Reports.

The American steamship *Suwonada* left Saigon at 10.30 a.m. of the 23rd December, sunset to midnight, reports moderate breezes and clear; on December 24th, continued fine weather; at 6.30, passed Cape Padaran, strong breezes from E.N.E. and cloudy; on December 25th the same weather; on the 26th, fine; at 8.15, Cape Vivello, W., midnight, moderate breezes and passing clouds; on the 27th, still the same weather; at 1.40, Callao Ray, W., sunset light breezes and clear; on the 28th, continued fine weather, light breezes and clear; on December 29th, the same pleasant weather; at 6 p.m. St. John's S.W., midnight overcast; on December 30th at 2 a.m., sighted the Ladrones.

## Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Household Furniture.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Japanese Porcelain Ware.

Birds, Squirrels, &c.

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TO BE LET.

*With Possession on 1st Oct. next.*

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

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TO LET.

*With immediate possession.*

NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

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JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE:
FRESH CALIFORNIA OATS.
AT
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2197 Hongkong, 19th December, 1870.

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NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, ESQ., *Deceased.*

ALL persons being indebted to, or having Claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with
GEORGE F. HEARD,
*Executor.*
tf 2186 Hongkong, 16th December, 1870.

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NOTICE.

MR. JNO. D. HUMPHREYS is Trustee in my Estate, and will receive all payments due to me. Persons having claims against me are requested to forward to him particulars of the same without delay.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
1m 2236 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

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WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN of steady habits to fill a situation as Book-keeper and General Assistant. Good references required. Apply in own handwriting to A. B., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 2241 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

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WANTED TO BORROW.

PURCHASERS at the last Lumley's Book Auction, who have lots 460, and 584 will exceedingly oblige Mr. GREAVES if they will permit him to refer to those books.
1w 2258 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

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NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the ship *John O'Gaunt* during her stay in Port.
C. OVERBECK,
*Agent.*
tf 2240 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

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THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

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GABRIEL'S PREPARATION for the TEETH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gabriel's Cordite Tooth Paste | Price 1s. 6d. |
| Gabriel's Royal Tooth Powder | 1s. 6d. |
| Gabriel's White Guttaperchin Enamel | 1s. 6d. |
| Gabriel's Osteo Enamel Stopping | 5s. 0d. |
| Gabriel's Odontalgique Essence | 5s. 0d. |

Sold by Chemists, Perfumers, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
With Directions for Personal Use.

Manufactured only by
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
DENTISTS,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH

May have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their cases, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists (which do not prove satisfactory) at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry on receipt of postage.

All letters to be addressed to 64, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. [Sept. 7
A6m 16361

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TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Taksasima Colliery (6 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

*Note.*—The Specific Gravity of Taksasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
*Agent in Hongkong.*
EDW. NORTON.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:*—
Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. R. ROWETT.

| | |
|---|---|
| E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq. |
| George F. Heard, Esq. | Thomas Pike, Esq. |
| George J. Holland, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq. |
| A. Joost, Esq. | |

*Managers:*—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 8 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
*Credits*—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

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HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—On the 1st of December, and until further notice, the price of gas will be Four Dollars per 1000 cubic feet, instead of Four Dollars and Fifty Cents as heretofore.
A. NEWTON,
*Manager.*
2m 2028 Hongkong, 17th November, 1870.

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THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days included.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*General Managers,*
*Hongkong Fire Ins Co., Limited.*
31d 2092 Hongkong, 1st December, 1870.

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THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*General Managers,*
*Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.*
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

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NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Minimum Rate for Insurance against Fire on First Class Chinese Premises in this Colony, will be *Two* per cent. per annum; instead of three per cent. as heretofore.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*Secretaires, Victoria Fire Insurance Co. of Hongkong, Limited.*
tf 2005 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

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NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Company will be prepared to accept risks on First-class Chinese Houses at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, instead of Three per cent. as heretofore.
N. J. EDE,
*Secretary.*
3m 1998 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

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NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 15th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.
N. J. EDE,
*Secretary.*
30d 2099 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1870.

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HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged.

Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*General Managers.*
tf 1296 Hongkong, 8th July, 1870.

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PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with average at current rates from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO per STEAMER or first-class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. by RAILROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5/8% net.
RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents*
tf 1461 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

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ROSE & Co. have this day opened a branch of their business in *Queen's Road*, next door but one to the Hongkong Dispensary; the Stock will be found to consist of a Choice Assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S MERCERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,
*Arrived per steamer "Elgin."*

WE, the Undersigned, have this day entered into partnership, the business will be carried on henceforward under the style and firm of ROSE & Co.
(Signed) J. ROSE,
J. S. ROBINSON.
tf 2043 Hongkong, 21st November, 1870

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NOTICE.

DR. WINN'S OFFICE will be REMOVED on 1st *January next*, to his residence, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, premises formerly occupied by Dr. O'Brien.
1m 2201 Hongkong, 20th December, 1870.

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TO BE SOLD by private contract, the business premises now in the occupation of the Supreme Court, *Queen's Road Central*. If not disposed of by the 1st February next, the building will be to let either as it stands or arranged as two sets of offices and dwelling rooms, with godown accommodation on the Praya, or as Chambers or offices, flats or sets.

Apply to Messrs. BAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary) where Plans for rearranging the Premises may be seen.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
2m 2123 Hongkong, 5th December, 1870.

## Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

*Directors:*—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. MURRAY FORBES, Esq., of Messrs. Russell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

*Secretary,*
N. J. EDE, Esq.

*Bankers,*
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

*Agents,*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Swatow, | Messrs. | BRADLEY & Co. |
| Amoy, | " | ELLIS & Co. |
| Foochow, | " | OLYPHANT & Co. |
| Ningpo, | " | DAVIDSON & Co. |
| Shanghai, | " | GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. |
| Kiukiang, | " | R. FRANCIS & Co. |
| Hankow, | " | GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. |
| Chefoo, | " | FERGUSSON & Co. |
| Nagasaki, | " | ALT & Co. |
| Yokohama, | " | SMITH, ARCHER & Co. |
| Kobé, | " | BROWNE & Co. |
| Saigon, | " | HAUSCHILD & SÖRNSEN. |
| Singapore, | " | GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co. |
| Penang, | " | A. A. ANTHONY & Co. |
| Tientsin, | | JOHN HANNA, Esq. |

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.
N. J. EDE,
*Secretary.*
48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. tf 612

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THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

*Board of Directors,*—
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUXEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
GUSTAV OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

*Bankers,*—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

*Auditors,*—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

*Head Office,*—
HONGKONG.

*Secretaries,*—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*Secretaries.*
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870

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WANTED.

BY the Advertiser (European), a Situation as Book keeper or Clerk; has had several years experience both here and at home. Can produce unexceptionable Testimonials for capability and conduct. Would have no objection to proceed to any other Port.
Address X Y, Z., Office of this Paper.
a2w 2211 Hongkong, 21st December, 1870.

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INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the second call of Twelve dollars and fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Fifteenth day of December to the First day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
*Secretary.*
tf 2135 Hongkong, 7th December, 1870.

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FOR SALE.

2 BROADWOOD'S COTTAGE GRAND PIANOS, *made expressly for this climate.* Extra strings and covers.
Apply by letter, to A. B. C., *Daily Press* Office.
1m 2140 Hongkong, 8th December, 1870.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Between LEE CHEE, *Plaintiff,*
AND
CASSUM NATHOO, *Defendant.*

WHEREAS an Action has been commenced in this Court, at the suit of the above-named LEE CHEE against the above-named CASSUM NATHOO, to recover the sum of *Ten thousand Three hundred and Fifty Dollars*, for money due to the Plaintiff from the Defendant on foot of the dishonored Draft or Order in value of the Defendant in favor of the Plaintiff; and also for money due on accounts stated between the said parties; and it being alleged that the said CASSUM NATHOO does not reside within this Island on its dependencies, a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the 13th day of January, 1871, wherein Solomon David Sassoon, of Hongkong, as Managing Partner at that place of the Mercantile Firm of David Sassoon, Sons and Company, or otherwise, and Mahomed Khetay, of Hongkong, as Agent and Manager of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Merchant, or otherwise, are Garnishees.

Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this Action the said CASSUM NATHOO, or any person on his behalf, will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island entitled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate Process in Actions at Law against Persons absent from the Colony," the said Attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this 14th day of December, A.D., 1870.
HENRY C. CALDWELL,
*Plaintiff's Attorney,*
29, *Queen's Road.*
tf 2187]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of C. L. DAVIES, Esq., Seymour Terrace,
*THIS DAY,*
the 30th December, 1870, at noon,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room SUITES, ENGRAVINGS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, PLATED WARE, MIRRORS, Window CURTAINS, &c., &c.
*Also,*
A PIANO.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*
2269 Hongkong, 29th December, 1870.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE PORCELAIN WARE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, (late RAY & Co.), *Queen's Road,*
*THIS DAY,*
the 30th instant, at 2 P.M.—
A well assorted invoice of Nagasaki JARS, VASES, GOBLETS; Dinner, Dessert, Toilet and Tea SERVICES, NESTS of BOWLS and BOXES, STATUETTES, Flower POTS, &c., &c., &c.
2248 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell at their Japanese Ware Auction,
*THIS DAY,*
the 30th instant,—
A small collection of Stuffed BIRDS, SQUIRRELS, Vampire BATS, a CROCODILE, &c., &c., all well worth the attention of Ornithologists, and others interested in Natural History.
2274 Hongkong, 30th December, 1870.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the Race Course,
*TO-MORROW,*
the 31st instant, at half-past 7 A.M.,—
The Celebrated Racing Pony "ASTI."
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
2263 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. E. Norton's Godown, 4, Praya, (on account of the concerned), on
*WEDNESDAY,*
the 4th January, 1871, at 11 o'clock,—
PIG LEAD,
(*Salved ex "Dunmail."*)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
2262 Hongkong, 30th December, 1870.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Z. BARTON, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, East Point, on
*WEDNESDAY NEXT,*
the 4th January, 1871, at noon,—
The whole of the handsome FURNITURE, &c., comprising An Elegant English-made Drawing-room SUITE in Walnut, A Cottage PIANO by Collard & Collard, well-acclimatised; Pier GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, Mantel-piece CLOCKS; Solid Mahogany Screw Dining TABLE with spare leaves; Mahogany SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, Glass, Electro-plated and Crockery WARE, Superior Bedroom FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all fault and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
2271 Hongkong, 30th December, 1870.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
*FRIDAY,*
6th January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At Mr. EDWARD NORTON'S Godowns, No. 4, *Praya*,—
The wreck of the
"*DUNMAIL*,"
as she now lies sunk off the Kowloon Dock—with lower masts standing, and about 100 Tons of Lead, Yellow Metal, &c., still left in her.
*Also,*
ANCHORS and CABLES,
SUNDRY SPARS (including a Cunningham's patent topsail yard), an iron main yard, topmasts, booms, &c., &c.
*And, at the same time,*—
Mr. NORTON'S DIVING APPARATUS, by Siebe, of London, in complete working order.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
*Auctioneer.*
2264 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. to offer by Public Auction,
*On the 9th January next,*
(if not previously disposed of by private Contract)—
The Company's Iron Paddle-wheel Steamer
"*GANGES*,"
Register tonnage of ship.....743 Tons.
" " " Engine room, 447 "
Total tonnage.....1190 Tons.
Draught of Water when Loaded 14.6 Feet.
Description of Engines—Direct action oscillating Cylinders.
Horse Power.....470.
*A complete inventory can be seen and particulars obtained on application to the Auctioneer.*
TERMS OF SALE—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.
CHARLES H. MORGAN,
*Auctioneer.*
2110 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1870.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. PRICE, Esq., H.M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on
*WEDNESDAY,*
the 1st day of February, 1871, at 11 A.M.,—
H.M. Gun-boat "*BOUNCER*,"
60 Horse Power, with her complete Standing and Running Rigging, one suit of Sails, one Anchor and Cable.
*Also,*
H.M. Gun-boat "*WATCHFUL*,"
40 Horse Power,
*And,*
1 40-H.P. Engine.
1 40 H.P. do.
2 each 30-H.P. Engines.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
2259 Hongkong, 29th December, 1870.

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NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

J. B. HOLLAND,
*Sole Proprietor.*

BOWLING ALLEYS,
BILLIARD ROOM,
RIFLE GALLERY,
MUSIC ROOM,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
NEW BEDROOMS
AND LIBRARY. [Dec. 2
2101]

## Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will hold their first monthly sale of HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., &c., &c., near Mr. Wetton's Stables in Duddell Street, on
*THURSDAY NEXT,*
the 5th January, 1871, at 3 P.M.,—
When several very desirable lots will be offered, of which particulars will be circulated. $1 for advertising, &c., expenses will be charged on each lot Suit, if unsold.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots with all fault and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
2272 Hongkong, 30th December, 1870.

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FOR SALE.

DIVING APPARATUS—BY SIEBE OF LONDON.

MADE expressly for diving in 20 Fathoms, and used at the wrecks of the *Hamilla Mitchell* and *Dunmail*. This Engine will throw Air for 2 Divers at one time if required, and 2 Pipes can be attached for that purpose.
Apply to
ED. NORTON.
tf 2235 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

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FOR CHRISTMAS.

MUSICAL ALBUMS.
Magic LANTERNS.
Stereoscopic SLIDES.
Dressing CASES.
Despatch BOXES.
ALBUMS.
BOOKSLIDES.
Scent CABINETS.
Glove BOXES.
English TOYS.
American TOYS.
Babies' SWINGS.
Babies' JUMPERS.
Scent BOTTLES.
Christmas CAKES.
Vanilla BISCUITS.
French PLUMS.
Elvas PLUMS.
Bloom MUSCATELS.
Gift BOXES of BONBONS.
DRAGEES.
BIRDS of PARADISE.
Rosewater CRACKERS.
Costume CRACKERS.
Floral CRACKERS.
Bonbon COSAQUES.
Gilt BOOKS.
BIBLES.
Prayer BOOKS.
Salmon CUTLETS.
CAVIARE.
OYSTERS in Jelly.
Pickled SALMON.
GALANTINES.
Spiced OX TONGUES.
CHEESE.
HAMS.
Pine CHEESE.
Veal CUTLETS.
FRUITS in Noyeau.
FRUITS in Brandy.
Pickled PEACHES.
GAMES.
Mechanical TOYS.
WINES.
LIQUEURS.
This Season's FIGS.
&c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1561 Hongkong, 10th November, 1870.

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CARPETS! CARPETS!!
CARPETS!!!
&c., &c.

THE undersigned invite inspection of the UNDERMENTIONED GOODS,
received by late Steamers:—
2,500 yards 1st quality.
TAPESTRY CARPET,
from 75 to 85 cents per yards.

BORDERING FOR SAME,
from 40 cents.

50 VELVET PILE SOFA CARPETS,
$6.50 to $17.50.

VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS, $7.50.

TAPESTRY PILE TABLE COVERS, $7.75.

PRINTED CLOTH,
superior quality, $6.50.

ALL WOOL REPS,
$1.25 per yard.

*Also,*
BINDING AND LOOPS.

*For Cash only.*

WILLIAM PEACOCK, & Co.,
Successors to T. JONES & Co.,
*45 and 47, Queen's Road.*
tf 2038 Hongkong, 21st November, 1870.

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FOR SALE.

THE "FAR EAST DIARY AND CHINA AND JAPAN ALMANAC FOR 1871," price $3.50, per Copy.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
3w 2164 Hongkong, 12th December, 1870.

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BAZAAR PHILLIPINE,
94, *Queen's Road.*
BARRELET & MARTY,

HAVE received by the last Mail, a great assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES.
2w 2260 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

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BAZAAR PHILLIPINE,
94, *Queen's Road.*
MME. F. LEGER,
FRENCH DRESSMAKER,
2w 2261] *Modiste Parisienne.* [Dec. 28

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ESTATE OF EDWARD MARSDEN MARTIN, (*Deceased*).

ALL persons indebted to or having claims against the said Estate, are requested to communicate with
G. W. SANDS,
*Executor.*
1w 2252 Hongkong, 27th December, 1870.

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NOTICE.

ESTATE OF T. G. DONALDSON, *Deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with
RICH. F. HAWKE,
*One of the Executors.*
tf 2245 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M. on THURSDAY, the Fifth day of January, 1871, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of closing one of the Company's Establishments.
By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
*Secretary.*
15d 2223 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

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HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remoral them in their Stone Docks (with Caisson gates), at
(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.
By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
*Secretary.*
tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Second to the Sixteenth day of January next, both days included.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
26d 2224 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts with the Report of the Directors, and the election of a Director and Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
26d 2225 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1870.

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CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (*Limited*).

THE Dividend of Dollars Four hundred and Seventy-five ($475) per share, declared at the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of shareholders, held on the 21st instant, will be payable on or after the 23rd of this month. Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road, on application.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
1m 2227 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

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THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 16th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*Secretaries.*
27d 2115 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1870.

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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!!

HANDSOMELY bound WORKS, admirably suited for PRESENTS are now on sale at English Prices, at the CHINA MAGAZINE OFFICE, 7, Pedder's Wharf.

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NOTICE.

THE STOCK in TRADE, and GOOD WILL of the CHINA MAGAZINE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING OFFICE, with Stationery, Books, &c., &c., &c., are FOR SALE.

Intending purchasers can obtain full particulars at the Office, 7, Pedder's Wharf, or of
JNO. D. HUMPHREYS,
*Trustee.*
1w 2242 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

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L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ad

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PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE rooms of the undersigned will be closed from this date, for about one month, during his absence from Hongkong.
J. THOMSON.
tf 2055 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1870.

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NOTICE.

I HAVE this day executed a Deed of Assignment of all my STOCK-IN-TRADE, Plant, Tools, Machinery, Goods, Chattels, and Effects to DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD, Esq., as a Trustee for all my Creditors.
DAVID, ILLINGWORTH.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1870.

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NOTICE.

WITH Reference to the above, the Undersigned begs to announce that the whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Goods and Chattels of Mr. D. ILLINGWORTH, with the Interest in the lease of the Premises, West Point, wherein his business has been carried on, will be sold by Public Auction on the 11th January, 1871, at noon, of which full particulars will be shortly published. Proposals for the purchase of the entire concern with the Stock-in-Trade, &c., will be received up to the 7th day of January, 1871.

All persons having claims against, and all parties indebted to the said D. ILLINGWORTH, are requested to furnish particulars of their demands, and to pay the amount of their respective debts to
D. R. CRAWFORD,
*Trustee of the Estate and Effects of the said D. Illingworth.*
55d 2046 Hongkong, 18th November, 1870.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Between QUOK-YU-CHUEN, *Plaintiff,*
AND
CASSUM NATHOO, *Defendant.*

WHEREAS an Action has been commenced in this Court, at the suit of the above-named QUOK-YU-CHUEN, against the above-named CASSUM NATHOO, to recover the sum of *Nine thousand One hundred and Forty-eight Dollars and Seventy-five Cents*, for goods sold and delivered by the Plaintiff to the Defendant, and also for money due on accounts stated between the said parties; and it being alleged that the said CASSUM NATHOO does not reside within this Island or its dependencies, a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the 13th day of January, 1871, wherein Solomon David Sassoon, of Hongkong, as Managing Partner at that place of the Mercantile Firm of David Sassoon, Sons and Company, or otherwise, and Mahomed Khetay, of Hongkong, as Agent and Manager of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Merchant, or otherwise, are Garnishees.

Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this Action, the said CASSUM NATHOO, or any person on his behalf, will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Ordinance of this Island, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate Process in Actions at Law against Persons absent from the Colony," the said Attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this 14th day of December, A.D., 1870.
HENRY C. CALDWELL,
*Plaintiff's Attorney,*
29, *Queen's Road.*
tf 2188]

## Intimations.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!!

A BAL MASQUE will be given at the LUSITANO THEATRE,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
*The 30th instant.*

Ladies and Gentlemen attending the Ball must be masked.

Spectators can be accommodated in the Boxes and Gallery of the Theatre.

*Admittance, by Ticket only*.....$ 1.00
Boxes.....10.00

Tickets to be had of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and at the COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, where plans of the boxes can be seen.

Ball to commence at 9 P.M.

Refreshments to be had in the Theatre and at the COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

MASKS and COSTUMES to be obtained at the COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
2253 Hongkong, 27th December, 1870.

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STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"NORNA,"
will leave for the above places at 8 A.M. on SUNDAY, 1st January, 1871:
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1870. [2d 2257

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FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Capt. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd January, at 2 P.M.

Despatches will close at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
5d 2270 Hongkong, 30th December, 1870.

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FOR SHANGHAI *via* NINGPO.

THE British Steamer
"DANUBE,"
will have quick dispatch.—
For particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
2d 2273 Hongkong, 30th December, 1870.

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HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, (LIMITED).

APPLICATIONS for the situation of manager of the above Company, vacated by the resignation of the undersigned, will be received at the Office of the Company, East Point, until 4 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 31st inst.
By order,
ZE HR. BARTON,
*General Manager.*
2d 2276 Hongkong, 30th December, 1870.

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THE undersigned, passengers by the ship *Archer*, just arrived from Sydney, desire to tender their thanks to Captain POWER and the Officers, for the kindness and attention with which they were treated during the voyage.
A-HENG, (Head man,)
and 98 other passengers.
7d 2275 Hongkong, 30th December, 1870.

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THE undermentioned Insurance Companies will be CLOSED for Public Business TO-MORROW, the 31st instant.

The Canton Insurance Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*General Agents.*
The Union Insurance Society of Canton,
ROB. WATMORE,
*Secretary.*
The North China Insurance Company,
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
*Acting Agent.*

**The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.**

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the current year.

It will be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "Chronicle and Directory for 1871" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the Peak; also of the various HOUSE FLAGS; a MAP OF HONGKONG; a MAP OF JAPAN; and a CHART OF THE COAST; besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

The Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

*Daily Press* Office, Nov. 12th, 1870.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* train this office commenced on Thursday morning at 10.15, and the last messengers left the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 30TH, 1870.

THERE seems to be no room to doubt that the Chinese Authorities at Pekin are determined to evade giving reparation for the Tientsin Massacre in the only point in which it is important as regards our future security that reparation should be made. It was definitely promised that an Imperial proclamation condemnatory of the murders should be posted in all parts of the Empire, but it has been discovered that no such proclamation has appeared at several important places. It is of the utmost importance that the false impressions which have been carefully spread with regard to foreigners should be removed, and nothing could be more effectual in this direction than the issue of a proclamation from the Emperor warning both people and Mandarins against the consequences of future disturbances. The issue of such a proclamation would be a mere matter of ordinary routine; and, in abstaining from insisting that the Provincial Mandarins should give due publicity to the one which it was promised should be posted, it cannot be doubted the Imperial Government are acting with bad faith. The cases in which private instructions have been sent to omit doing what has been officially ordered are so numerous that it is almost impossible to come to any other conclusion than that this has been done upon the present occasion. But the cause of the omission is really immaterial to the issue. The fact remains that at places where there have been opportunities for foreigners to ascertain the truth, the proclamation has not been posted,—with the exception of course of Shanghai, where it will be recollected it was put up in a way which seemed expressly designed to escape observation. It is not to be imagined, therefore, that in more distant parts of the Empire any notice of the affair has been taken at all, and consequently the moral effect of the doubtful reparation which has been afforded by the execution of the men at Tientsin is entirely lost. Taking a perfectly impartial view of the whole circumstances, but one conclusion can be come to with regard to the so-called reparation which the Chinese have accorded. If we have not sufficient evidence to justify us in concluding that the men executed were not, as is very probable, merely criminals brought from other parts of the country to be executed at Tientsin, or poor wretches bought by a payment to their families to give up their lives, we have at least no evidence whatever that the proper men have been punished—and we now find that the Pekin officials have failed in the only earnest which they have offered, or rather pretended to offer, of being desirous to act in good faith.

IN yesterday's paper a complaint was published, from a well-known resident in Hongkong, that his coolie had been summarily stopped in the street by one of the Police, and that a box of cheroots, which he was carrying, was opened and inspected before the man was allowed to go on. The Policeman stated that he had received instructions to act in the manner he did, and it is to be hoped that, if such is the case, the instructions at present existing will be speedily modified. It may also be charitably hoped that the constable made some mistake as to his instructions, as it is almost inconceivable that the Police can be authorised to stop Chinamen, merely because they happen to be carrying parcels, when there are no other circumstances to arouse suspicion. If such are the orders, the sooner they are repealed the better, as a more unwarranted piece of oppressiveness, it is almost impossible to conceive. Surely it would be simpler to ask a coolie where he is going than to commence rummaging whatever he might have in his hand. At all events it may be fairly considered that there is nothing *prima facie* suspicious in the fact of a coolie carrying a box of cheroots,—as it is very generally stated that there are several people in Hongkong who occasionally smoke tobacco.

The Court of Summary Jurisdiction was yesterday again adjourned to Tuesday next, as the Hon. H. J. Ball was not sufficiently recovered to sit. We are glad to learn, however, that he was somewhat better.

The *London Daily News* Berlin correspondent states that through American mediation it has been stipulated that the German and French war ships in Chinese and Japanese waters shall abstain from hostilities.

The *Times* city article, of the 3rd November, has the following:—"Another sum of nearly £200,000 in silver is expected within the next few days from Japan, being a further return on account of the amount sent out in connexion with the disapproved loan."

We hear that a Chinaman at Canton, who was formerly well known as a teacher here, has been discovered tampering with a despatch written by the Spanish Consul to the Chetai. It appears that the Consul wrote to the Chinese official asking him to investigate a case against a Chinese debtor, who had been imprisoned, and who owed money to a Spanish subject, and that the Chinaman, who was bearer of the despatch, opened the cover, and substituted one in which the Consul purported to demand the release of the man. This request being one with which it was not competent for the Consul to make, the Chetai called attention to it in pointed terms, and upon enquiry, the forgery which had been committed was discovered, and the Chinaman handed over to his authorities, who it is expected will deal very severely with the matter.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

*December 29th, 1870.*

BEFORE C. MAY, Esq.

NOT WANTED.

Yeong-a-sing, an old offender, who had been previously convicted of robbery in a boat in the harbour, being armed, and sentenced to two years' with hard labour, and to be twice flogged, on each occasion, twenty-five strokes, and who received a conditional pardon on the 30th November, 1869, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1866, was brought up and asked, after being duly cautioned, whether he had any defence to make for his presence in the Colony, contrary to law, and the terms of his deportation. Defendant reserved his statement for the Supreme Court, and was accordingly committed to take his trial at the approaching Criminal Sessions.

STRIKING A PRISONER.

Edward Stanfield, P.C. 42, in charge of a party of prisoners, employed cleaning the compound of the Central Station, was fined $2, for striking one of the men a blow with his cane on the face, of which the mark was exhibited. The defence made was that the blow was intended for complainant's back.

DISAPPROPRIATIONS.

Wong-a-poo was convicted of having attempted to appropriate the stand of Chun-achew, a barber, which he had left outside of his house in First-street, Sayingpoon, while partaking of his evening meal. The defendant was seen in the act of walking off with it, and to throw it down and attempt to run clear, when pursuit was made by the several persons, whose attention was called by the outcry raised. Three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Leong-a-yew, for stealing wood, the property of Mr. Quok-a-cheong, was convicted of unlawful possession and fined $1. The defence was that he had been working for its owner, and that not having a store of fire-wood, he had taken a piece on leaving for home.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Leong-a-kum, was convicted of being a rogue and a vagabond, and sent to gaol for three months. His suspicious demeanour was noticed by a District Watchman. He had a bamboo with a dagger in its head; when he saw the watchman in pursuit of him, he ran to a rubbish boat, and then jumped into the water.

LARCENY.

Abdool Currem, formerly servant to Mr. Arthur Loggin, of the P. & O. steamship *Bombay*, and who was formally consigned to the Victoria Gaol on the 28th of November last, for stealing and having in his possession three forks and a spoon, the property of the P. & O. Co., was sentenced to six months additional imprisonment, convicted of having stolen from his late master, prior to being discharged for insolence, one gold signet ring, produced in court, and identified by its owner; this ring defendant wore upon his finger when arrested, together with three others, while he had pawn-tickets for two more on his person. Defendant pleaded drunkenness as his excuse.

GAMBLING.

Chun-a-chun and Choi-a-foo, were charged with gambling *al fresco*. Second defendant was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment with hard labour, as a rogue and vagabond.

A MANILA CASE.

Charles Wood, a seaman unemployed, who was charged at Manila before H.B.M. Consul on the fifth day of December last, with having on the 3rd day of the same month assaulted and beaten one Andrew Smith, a seaman discharged from the British steamer *Mindoro*, during the time he was sleeping, and him the said Andrew Smith did beat, wound, and ill-treat, and then and there did inflict, with a heavy piece of Molave wood, divers wounds hurts and bruises in and upon the body of the said Andrew Smith, so that his life was endangered, was placed in the Dock, having been brought over to the Colony of Hongkong in H.M.S. *Icarus*. The evidence contained in the depositions taken before H.B.M. Consul at Manila having been recapitulated in full, the prisoner was called upon to make his defence, when he stated that he had been drinking with the complainant and been told that he had robbed him: he confessed to having struck him with his foot, but denied having used a stick as a weapon of offence. Six months imprisonment with hard labour.

## KWEICHOW.

*(Courier.)*

HO-KOE-NGAN-HIEN, 6th Nov. 1870.

I am afraid things are not going on so smoothly as people would like. Orders have arrived from Cuing, Marshal of Szechuen, who is a brother to Chung-how of Tientsin notoriety, to disband 24 of the 32 battalions of this force. The remaining 8 are to be under the orders of Ts-Ta-Wu, who is expected shortly with 12 battalions from Szechuen. It is said that he has permission to correspond direct with the Throne. News has just arrived that the affair with Russia in connexion with the Tientsin Massacre has been settled satisfactorily, but that the affair with France will be decided by a war. Poor, ignorant, vainglorious celestials! because the tiger don't bite them, they mistake him for a common house-cat, who may, when caught and beaten, give a claw or two and then run away!

Li Hung-Chang with his army, formerly intended for Shan Si and Kan Sub, has been ordered to Peking. Tso Kung Paou, with the remnant of his defeated celestials, has also been "Wheelbarrow General," is ordered to raise a force for the same quarter. Kwoh Tsung Ling, of Chinking notoriety, who, it will be remembered, is supposed to have ordered the fearful butchery of Messrs. Pickernel, Elleinlo and Lewis at that port, and afterwards the slaughter of Anthony Fiamin, for a dispute with Kwoh's cook about a horse, which Kwoh had lent Fiamin to ride while hunting, the Nieufei with him in Shantung, is ordered with his force to the north; Tien, formely holding the three seals of Kin-Tsui, Tee-Tai and Fu-Tai of Kweichow, and who was disgraced and banished the realm seven or eight years ago, for having ordered the slaughter of a French priest and destroyed the Catholic Church (which latter, by the bye, he had to re-build at his own expense) during the time he held the three seals, has now been graciously invited to the Capital, to take part in the programme just about to commence, and thus avenge the wrongs he thinks he has suffered for his zeal against the French. Many other notables who, like the above, have risen from the ranks, under the fostering care of Tseng-Kwo-Fan and his brother, Tseng-Kieu, have a so been called upon to report themselves for duty at the capital. It will thus be seen that Tseng-Kwoh-Fan, the unmistakeable head of the anti-foreign party is rallying around him all the creatures whom he has exalted to high positions and great power. He has taken advantage of the disturbed state of the Empire and of the minority of the so-called "Son of Heaven" to effect his purpose, by giving them commands in the army, which proceedors has filled their pockets and his too; and now by the appointing of Tseng as head of the Imperial Cabinet, they have secured to themselves the control of the whole Empire.

These worthies will not listen to reason. They have all more or less committed themselves against foreigners. Tso and Tseng have each borrowed of them two or three millions of Taels, which they never intend to pay, but live in the hope of being able to drive the foreigner out of the Celestial Empire before long. The others have repeatedly broken the Treaty of Tientsin in various ways, and have been praised for so doing. They know that foreign hongs are well stocked with valuable articles, and so expect that some day they may have the pleasure of looting them. The soldiers, of course, can be got to do anything by offering them a good sum of money. The promise of a large amount for every foreigner's head which they can bring to their chief would be quite enough inducement, and the chief in turn may, or may not, fulfil his promise. In this way these worthies are gradually exposing the rottenness of the Chinese Government to Western nations who have been trying to prop it up for the last ten years. But it's no use, it is bound to fall at no distant period, and "great will be the fall thereof." The Tartar Government is a thing of the past, no more fit to run or stand, in the race with the civilized world, than an old one-horse affair is fit to run with a railway engine, or a Chinese junk with a modern mail steamer. The only thing for foreigners to do is to let the rotten fabric fall, and then reconstruct it on modern principles, for humanity's sake, to relieve the hundreds of millions, who are now being crushed to death beneath the "Iron Yoke" of Tseng and his tribe. The time is near at hand. The Chinese themselves say that the native prophets have prophesied that Tung-cho is the last of the Tartars that will sit on the Throne of China, and I believe they are not far wrong; the present state of things seems to prove it. The greater part of four of the eighteen provinces are in the hands of the rebels. The Imperialists have been trying to restore order for the last 18 years and have failed. They have now created new troubles with the outer world, and are vain enough to think that, because they possess a quantity of foreign arms and ammunition, which they have seen foreigners use so successfully against the Taipings and Nienfei, they are able to dictate their own terms to them. And that in the face of the fact that, although they have had foreigners to instruct them in the use of the weapons, not one of their generals knows enough to be a corporal in a foreign army. The military abilities of a Chinese General consists in his being brave enough to stand in the rear of his army when in battle, with a drawn sword ready to cut down any one who retreats. Some of them are not even brave enough to do this, but send the people out to fight, notifying them at the same time that, if they lose a brigadier, all the colonels under his command will be beheaded; if they lose a colonel, all the officers in the battalion will be beheaded. The sergeant and corporals being in like manner answerable for their company's officers, and the privates for their sergeants and corporals. I hear that Tso-Ta-Wu is one of these monsters, and that the commander of the Hunan force did the same last year when his braves were defeated. It appears the plan suits the generals very well. The fear of being killed makes many soldiers desert, instead of returning to camp after having been defeated; so, what with the pay due to the killed and deserters, the generals have the means of giving a *douceur* to the authorities of the Board of War. They thus manage to keep their places, and do just what they please, having the name of being "able generals, but being troubled with bad luck," &c.

I suppose when you read this you will think I am romancing, but it's not so. I have learned the above from reliable sources.

## SQUEEZING IN SHANGHAI.

The following case is interesting chiefly as illustrating the means adopted by the Chinese to prevent information being given concerning illegal squeezes. An idea may be formed from it as to the method in which illegal taxes, such as the salt junk tax can be imposed in Hongkong:—

At the Mixed Court on the 21st instant, before Chen and A Davenport, Esq., H.B.M's Vice-Consul, Chang paou-sun, whom we noticed as having been taken into custody last week, for an attempt at squeezing, was brought up.

Mr. Alexander Davis stated that, on the day when he gave the prisoner into custody, he had sold a Chinese shopkeeper two cases of matches at Tls. 33 per case. The purchaser was taking them to his shop in French town, when at the Yang-king-pang bridge, close to Messrs. Knopp & Co.'s, prisoner accosted him, produced certain papers and demanded a tax of $2 on the two cases. The purchaser refused to pay, and had the matches carried back to Davis & Co.'s. Mr. Davis went back with him to the bridge, and found prisoner there. He produced a card which had on it, in English "Defence Committee," besides some Chinese; and also two documents in Chinese only, which were afterwards found to be receipts prepared to give to the people who paid. He had also a stamp with which to put the "Committees" chop on the goods that paid the squeeze. These, with the prisoner, Mr. Davis handed over to the police.

Mr. Penfold said he knew 19 such men employed to collect this tax. Their office is just behind the Custom House, and is presided over by a Weiyuen (Taotai's deputy) who farms the tax.

Prisoner's defence was, that he was only a servant getting $6 a month for doing this work.

Mr. Davis was anxious that prisoner should be set at liberty at once, as he was evidently not to blame; but he expected that the Consul would deal with the whole establishment, as it was manifestly a tax which fell surely though indirectly on foreigners. He produced a book to show that the goods in question had already paid 5 per cent. ad valoreu import duty, and here was another 2½ with which they were saddled before they had got a hundred yards from his door. It was quite ill gad.

Chen asked why the purchaser of the matches was not present in Court?

Mr. Davis said the reason was because the man was in terror for his life. He had come to Mr. Davis' house and waited some hours to see him, his object being to offer him any reasonable sum to stop this case altogether; as he said if they found out his name, they would victimize him with squeezes till he was ruined; or might even take him inside the city, which meant any amount of cruelty. It was confirmatory of this, that for days the underlings of the "Committee" behind the Custom-house had been using every effort to induce Davis & Co.'s servants to give up the shop-keeper's name.

Prisoner tried every ingenious dodge to induce the Bench to believe that he was not the person who demanded the $2 levy on the matches. But he admitted his connection with the Committee, and their business was such as is hinted at above. He was ultimately ordered to be taken to the office of the Committee, where, if he was found to have had their authority to ask the money, he would be dismissed, if not, he would be punished. The Consul to deal with the general question.—*Courier.*

## THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

When the *Spectator* asserted the other day that "the Anglo-Saxon" in Tennyson modified by centuries of freedom," is converted into a compliment (albeit expressed in somewhat incurious terms) what 450 years ago would have been regarded as a bitter insult. At the Council of Constance it was settled that the votes of the assembly should be counted, not by individual members, but by nations. Italy, Germany, England, and France were then acknowledged to be the four nations representing Christianity; but in 1416 Spain was admitted into the Council as a fifth nation, and the French shortly afterwards raised the question as to the separate nationality of England. They maintained that the enemy who had recently vanquished them at Agincourt was only a member of the German nation, and a fierce controversy ensued between the representatives of the two kingdoms. The speeches on each side are among the curiosities of history, but the question was settled by the Council in favour of England. In these days, when identity of origin is deemed a sufficient reason for annexation, we may, perhaps, find ourselves claimed by Germany as a brother alien too long, and be compelled to re-enter the family circle. Our best ground for resistance would be the fact that other nations might claim equal kinship with us, and that Defoe was right when, in describing our mixed origin, he declared—

A true-born Englishman's a contradiction,
In speech an irony, in fact a fiction;
A metaphor intended to express
A man akin to all the universe.

Perhaps if Count Bernstorff could be induced to view the matter from this point, he would see no European nation is likely to be so impartial as the English.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Oct 28*

The British Government has expressed its intention to give a pension to the mothers and sisters of unmarried officers of H.M.S. *Captain*, provided they were dependent upon them, and similarly to give gratuities to the mothers and sisters of seamen similarly dependent.

Mr. Edmund Beales, on taking his seat for the first time as judge of the County Court at Cambridge, mentioned, in answer to the usual addresses of congratulation, that the Lord Chancellor, offering him the appointment, was pleased to compliment him in very gratifying terms upon his public, private, and professional character.

## CREMATION AT SHANGHAI AGAIN.

A young Buddhist priest died recently, requesting that his body should be burnt. The spot selected for the ceremony is on the north side of the *Siccaes* Road, half way between St. Catherine's Bridge and *Tung-Ka-doo*. Upon a slight elevation a deep pit had been dug. A drain some twenty feet long sloped down to the bottom, to allow a draft of air to reach the flames, along this trench a train was laid of shavings and other kindling wood, reaching to the bottom of the pit, where there was a larger quantity of such material.

An oblong box of thin unpainted boards containing the corpse, was set upright in the pit. The side facing the trench was open, revealing the corpse, in a sitting posture, the legs crossed and the head resting on the breast. A linen cloth was thrown loosely over the head, covering the shoulder and arms. A priest stripped to the waist, exerted himself to perspiration piling charcoal and firewood around the corpse. When it was nearly filled and the door was about to be adjusted, an old priest learned that a hole in the bottom of the box through which the fire was, to be admitted, beneath the corpse had been forgotten and remained closed. This necessitated the removing of nearly all the fuel. The corpse was raised up and the whole readjusted, leaving the hole open. The coarse way in which the corpse was pulled about, and the pieces of fire wood thrown in around his head by those so recently associated with him stood out in strong contrast with the tenderness and care bestowed upon remains of our loved ones.

When the box was nearly filled with fuel, the door or cover was set up and plentiful supply of paper money (imitation of silver) was put in through a square hole in the top, corresponding to the one in the bottom, which was also let open, to secure a draft for the flames through the fuel and around the body. The preparations completed, the abbot, dressed in red and yellow robes, stood in the ditch some feet from the funeral pyre, holding the flambeau, and delivered a formal address to the spirit of the departed, declaring that the body being burnt would ascend to heaven, and be reunited with the soul. By this time a large crowd had assembled and pressed closely upon the priests, who stood round chanting and striking their bells and cymbals, while one of their number took from the old abbot the lighted torch, and applied it to the base of the pile. Some light straw was added and the flames sprang up in front of the door, and the smoke issued fast from the sort of chimney, showing that the fire was doing its work within.

In a few minutes the fire within and without had consumed the thin door; after it fell and the smoke cleared away a ghastly and horrid sight might have been anticipated. But there was little to indicate to the sense of sight that a human body was wrapped up in those flames. The right hand had been seen slightly extended and holding the rosary, it was the only part now exposed. Rosary, clothes, and flesh, were all gone, and the whitened finger bones were extended half imploringly! Though this was the only offensive sight that met the eye, it was disquieting enough to some of the other senses.

The fire was kept up by the addition of fuel during the whole day, having been kindled at nine in the morning. At 5 p.m. the pieces of the larger bones, which remained unconsumed, were carefully gathered to be kept as relics.

For a dozen years we have not heard of a case of cremation, till the one we had occasion to notice a month or two since connected with this same temple.—*Courier.*

## SIMILARITY OF CUSTOMS.

There is much truth in the remark quoted by Professor Rolleston the other day at Liverpool from one of the works of Eberhard Zimmermann. That zoologist warns the scientific student against hastily assuming that similarity of customs and ceremonies in two races implies identity of origin. There may be customs, he says, which are founded on innate folly and stupidity, and it would hardly be asserted that these could not spring up by chance in two totally distinct races. For if it be admitted that two wise heads may make out, contemporaneously and independently of each other, a wise discovery or invention, it is much more likely in the calculation of chance, and considering the much greater number of follies and blockheads, that in two countries widely apart closely similar follies should be simultaneously invented. And then, if the inventing fool happens to be a man of influence and consideration which is, by the way, an exceedingly frequent coincidence), both the nations are likely to adopt the same foolish practice, and the historian and antiquarian, after the lapse of some centuries, is likely to draw from this coincidence the conclusion that the two nations both sprang from the same stock." Considering the persistency of error, the prospect which Zimmermann opens to us is not very charming. Fashions must change, and therefore the argument from chignons and crinoline is not likely to be employed; but what is to prevent the Dryasdust of future ages from detecting our Mongolian origin in the system of competitive examinations?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## THE FOOD QUESTION IN PARIS.

*The Times* correspondent within Paris, writing by balloon post on the 14th October, says—"The new arrangements for the distribution of meat came into operation for the first time, I believe, this morning. I trust the Prussians in general are more contented with them than my landlady is, or very loud and general will be the murmuring. She has just shewn me, with much indignation, a piece of beef of very inferior quality, from the unfair preponderance of gristle and bone, which she considers not more than enough to provide two healthy appetites with one meal, but which is all that four people, healthy or unhealthy, will get during three days, if her calculation is correct; but I think you must allow something for the exaggeration of a lady who believes herself the victim of somebody's personal malice, whether General Trochu's or the butcher's she does not quite know. We are put upon one-twelfth of our usual meat rations—that is, if we want to eat twice a day. She seemed to consider, however, a still greater grievance, if possible, that in order to get this meagre and disappointing portion she had to wait in front of the butcher's shop from half-past six to half-past nine. The choicer morsels had already fallen to those of her neighbours who had the resolution to be at the shop door before five. Each applicant has to be provided with a ticket. The quantity of the meat is I believe, in all cases the same, nominally rather more than half a ration, but the quality, of course, greatly varies, the theory being "first come best served." It is, perhaps, not very rash to assume that, even in so momentous an undertaking as the official distribution of meat during a siege, a little of the usual time-honoured favouritism comes into play, and the best morsels are put aside by the butchers for their best customers, without due regard to the order of application. At least my landlady insinuated as much, being virtuously indignant at having a second-rate portion assigned to her after she had waited so long for it. There would seem to be another tempting opening for trickery, in the circumstances that every householder frames his own list of applicants, and might, therefore, easily create imaginary mouths, drawing a dozen rations for half a dozen people. It is everybody's interest, however, to watch for and expose tricks of this kind, and detection would, I am told, involve as the least punishment the forfeiture of all claim to any meat whatever. Special arrangements have to be made for the keepers of hotels and restaurants, who draw rations according to the assumed average number of their clients, and here there is naturally a wide margin for convenient miscalculation. I noticed, as I passed this morning one of Duval's *bouillons*, an announcement that "*par ordre supérieur*," no customer could have more than one plate of meat; but a little further on the same boulevard, one of the largest and best-known restaurants in Paris gave precisely the same breakfast at the same price that it has been giving for many days, and this evening, at another famous restaurant I had as much meat of the first quality as I wanted; meantime, I was supposed to be fasting at home on my couple of third-rate ounces. It is to be feared, therefore, that the official distribution does not work with perfect fairness; but in so large a place as Paris how could it? The present system is, perhaps, as good as any that can be extemporised to meet the present emergency. When meat gets still scarcer, the restaurants will not improbably be closed, and then the system of so many ounces per head or mouth will really come into play. The Red Republicans, of course, find it easy work enough to pull the present system of distribution to pieces, finding in it another painful proof of the governmental leaning towards Orleanism and Bonapartism."

"The food problem here now is vital," writes a Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*. "The fulfilments or frustration of Bismarck's hopes, based on our intestinal troubles, turns on the solution of this abominable problem. It is very complicated. Some of its first elements are wanting to calculators—wanting, at least, in definable accuracy. For instance, no human being can tell within 100,000 what is to-day the population of Paris. Estimates of actuable men vary from 1,700,000 to 2,000,000; and a similar though hardly such a wide diversity rules respecting the quantity of edible matter now in stock within the fortifications, in the hands of the Government and of commercial dealers. Then there are the small stocks, laid in by provident private persons, the product still reaching out market of suburban gardens, and other little alimentary accessories, the sum total of which defies anything like nice calculation. A painful study of the subject leads me to suppose that, so far as mere quantity is concerned, there is enough animal and vegetable food fit for the sustenance of all but the exceptionably old and infantile infirm population of Paris, in tolerably healthy condition till the 10th of November—if this great population would consent to undergo what the lesser populations of smaller towns have been forced to submit to in times of siege." Advices from Paris of October 12th, received at Bâle, state that the live stock in Paris will be consumed by the beginning of November. Cereals are in abundance. Salt and fuel are beginning to be scarce. Butter is not to be had. Mendiancy is fast increasing.—*Manchester Examiner.*

## THE "FRANC-TIREURS" AND THE "LANDSTURM."

In connection with the military execution of armed peasants in France not wearing uniforms, some foreign newspapers think it but fair to remind the Prussians of an unrepealed law of their own, dated August 21, 1813, in which it was enacted that the Landsturm should *not wear any uniform or peculiar dress* so that they might not be recognized and hunted after by the enemy; that, were there was a *levée en masse*, the nature of the contest *sanctified all means employed* in it; and that it was the duty of the Landsturm to deprive the enemy of all facilities for invasion and retreat, to cut off his supplies, posts, and recruits, *suppress his hospitals*, attack him by night, harrass and not let him sleep, and destroy both *single soldiers* and detachments wherever it was found possible.—*Pall Mall Gazette, October 25th.*

## DR. MARY WALKER MOBBED IN NEW YORK.

On the afternoon of the 12th October, a strangely-costumed person strolled leisurely down Broadstreet, past the Stock Exchange, the Gold Room, Delmonico's, and the haunts of the "bulls" and "bears," and finally the old and peculiar apparel of the stranger began to attract the attention of the hundreds of operators, brokers, business men, and last, but certainly not least in this case, of the little army of stock boys, messengers, and boot-blacks, who throng the streets when business in the boards is dull. Some said the odd-looking party was a woman, but many thought not, when finally all doubts were set at rest by one better posted than the others, who asserted that the stranger was Dr. Mary Walker in her famous bloomer costume. The Doctor wore light brown pants, a blouse or coat of the same material, reaching to the knee, a jaunty jockey hat, the only decoration being a pretty black bow at the neck, confining a lace collar, and a watch chain, which was festooned neatly from a button of her coat. Reaching the office of Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin, Dr Mary turned in, but was assailed with such a storm of shouts, epithets, and hisses that she turned round in self-defence, and said to her persecutors that boys and young men who had good mothers and sisters would not insult a female. At this there was a great shout of derision; cries of "Speech, speech," "Go it, old gal, I'm with you," "You know how it is yourself," and all sorts of slang assailed her. Casting a look of withering scorn and contempt upon the rabble, the Doctor wisely retired within the office. She said that she had dressed in the bloomer style for 17 years, and she was not to be frightened out of it now. After waiting an hour, the boys, tired of hanging about the door, and the coast being clear, Dr. Mary finally sallied out. Her old enemies again made a rush, but she disappeared round the corner before they were in force, and got off quietly up Broadway.—*New York World.*

## THE PATRIOTS OF LEICESTER-SQUARE.

A London correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* describes Leicester-square, with the adjoining Soho, as having become a small Mecca, more through fear of the needle-gun than from political causes. At every corner, especially in the *culs de sac*, are groups of martial fellows who would be better on the walls of Paris than in Dean-street and Coventry-street, where they obstruct the path and are becoming a real nuisance. They are mostly Catilinise figures, but include many peasants and citizens' sons who are fit for fighting, whose numbers explain why English war correspondents cannot discover the French armies on paper in their proper places. In the relatively small area of Leicester and Soho Squares are quite an army of patriots, whose patriotism becomes burdensome, and who are of quite different material from the various revolutionary emigrations with principles and hopes, wretchedness, and thirst for revenge, who have preceded them. These are the *petits crevés* and the ladies of the *demi-monde*. In the aristocratic west-end there has also been an influx, who parade on the broad pavement of Regent-street, with pointed moustaches and the newest (now three months old) inventions of the high priestess of fashion at Chislehurst. These parts of London belong no longer to the Londoners, who, partly out of sympathy, partly out of an invincible repugnance towards the hearing of the immigrants, have abandoned the field to them. The writer proceeds to notice the influx of performers, the French character of which, under the pressure of the imported "public opinion," is being increasingly assumed by second-class places of entertainment, and the magisterial check which some of them have received. "We must confess," he adds, "that of all the repulsive manifestations which this important crisis has brought to light, the new French emigration in London, which brings along with it not only its cowardice but its Imperialistic dissolateness, makes the most repulsive impression on us. For these people money is collected."

## THE EGRESS FROM METZ.

Herr Wachenhusen, of the *Cologne Gazette*, thus describes the egress of the garrison from Metz:—"About 1 p.m. the march out of the captured army commenced at all the gates. Prince Frederick Charles, with his Staff and officers, had posted themselves behind Jony, on the Frescati-road. All our corps remained in their old positions; the Hessian division ordered to receive the prisoners. Bazaine appeared first of all; he rode at the head of his officers to the Prince, and addressed him with the words; "*Monseigneur, j'ai l'honneur de me présenter.*" The Prince motioned him to his side, and then began the march of the officers and army, partly classified according to their arms, partly pell-mell. The officers, who had a command were on horseback, the others had their arms, as they were allowed to lay them down afterwards in the town. Man and horse did not appear as though the extremest want had reigned in the fortress. The uniform of the men, particularly the Guards, seemed almost new, especially their boots. The horses were generally in good condition; but had bitten off each other's tails. The demeanour of the prisoners was very becoming. The reception of them in the meadows near the Jouy road lasted from 1 till 9. That within the fortress violent scenes must have prevailed between the garrison commanders and those of the other troops was shown by an incident which happened in the evening. One aged officer, stooping and his cap pressed over his forehead, walked through the streets with two younger companions, followed by men and women, who reviled and spat on him. I suppose it was the commandant, Coniffiniers, who supported the capitulation against the will of the population. Bazaine was treated with the greatest respect by the Prince. Many of the prisoners will not be conveyed by railway, but will march to the frontier, to Sarrbrück, Saarlouis, and Treves. The 80,000 or 90,000 Guards looked so well, that one vainly searched for traces of long privation. Many, however, who were presented with bread or bacon devoured it with great avidity."

*The Will o' the Wisp*, has the following "Picture of Europe":—

Russia covets,
Turkey fears;
Austria ponders,
Italia cheers.
Belgium—Holland,
Wait in dread;
Denmark's palsied,
Spain is dead.
France lies bleeding,
Prussia soars;
Britannia shuts her eyes
And—snores!

## ITALIAN SUPERSTITION.

Among the most horrible of the superstitions of the peasantry, is the belief in the advocacy of little children—babies, who die as soon as they are baptised, or as soon after baptism as is consistent with a belief in their entire innocence and purity. Children who die young are called "advocates, or avvocati," because they are said to go to heaven without passing into purgatory, and plead for their parents and relations at the right hand of God. Many old women, (chiefly grandmothers,) and not a few fathers and mothers, have been convicted of compassing the deaths of children, not wickedly or maliciously, but in a pious, God-fearing sort of way, in order to have "friends in heaven," when their time comes. Do not suppose that they murder the children. Nothing of the sort. They simply let them alone and keep the doctor at a distance. If they are ill they say the hand of God is upon them. If friends interpose, and insist on something being done, they mutter a Latin prayer, and resign themselves to what they are pleased to call "the wishes of the Almighty." I have known cases where mothers have prayed that their innocent little children might die during illness, and cried bitterly when the coffin was being carried out of doors. But such cases are not frequent.—"*The Italian Peasant*," in *All the Year Round.*

## THE STATE OF FRANCE.

The extract below is taken from the letter of the *Daily News* correspondent, a writer of strong German proclivities. The *Times* in dealing with the subject says that such a state of affairs will leave France a prey to any unscrupulous adventurer who may gain the lead by possessing military capacity, and thus Europe may be deluged with blood. The *Times* urges Bismarck to moderate his demands, but that astute statesman apparently well knowing that France will have revenge when she has a chance, will not stop at half measures. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Germans are losing 2,000 men a day in the Paris trenches.

TOURS, Oct. 28.

I have just returned from Le Mans. That was a useless move of mine, but as soon as I found out nothing was likely to take place there I returned here, staying there only a few hours. There are troops there, but chiefly mobilized National Guards and Mobiles. Most of the troops are being taken there only to go through to Rennes, where Keratry is at present; these are mobilised National Guards; the regulars are bound for the north, to reinforce Bourbaki's army.

My journey, however, was not entirely lost, and I am not sorry I made it, for during my night travel to Le Mans and back I got an insight into the preparations which are being made in the west, and the amount of energy displayed. Although with my pass I might have gone by a troop train direct to Le Mans, I preferred going round by Angers, for the troop trains are hours and hours getting along, and I should have lost time.

Certainly the resources of France are enormous, notwithstanding the immense losses she has suffered in men killed and wounded; notwithstanding one large army taken away captive, another blocked before Metz, and 5000,000 men blocked in Paris, the towns and villages appear as full of strong men as before, and besides these armed men are pouring into every town and filling every railway line. The whole of my route was bristling with bayonets. Arms also do not seem scarce, for those who have no Chassepots now appear with Remingtons or Sniders. While waiting for the train back here, before dawn this morning at Angers, enthusastic battalions of Mobiles from the sea-coast departments came in, and were taken off in the direction of Le Mans, thence to Rennes. Presently the station is filled again with armed and uniformed crowds. These are men of twenty-five to forty years old; one can distinguish under the same dress men of all classes and professions; these are the mobilised National Guards of Angers itself. Next to them some seamen-like men appear. These are all the old gunners who have served in the navy, and who have been invited to volunteer as gunners for the auxiliary Army of the West, with extra pay, &c. The appeal has brought many of these men from the seaboard districts. Each of these different categories of men had its qualities and its defects, no doubt, but any one of them is better than the Line of the present day. The *levée en masse*, as far as *levée en masse* are possible things in this century and in this country, is taking place in the departments I went through last night.

## THE EMPEROR'S PAMPHLET.

The Emperor Napoleon publishes a pamphlet entitled, "Campagne de 1870: Des Causes qui ont amené la Capitulation de Sedan; par un Officier attaché à l'Etat Major General. Bruxelles, 1870," which is a disclaimer of the policy that culminated in the disaster of Sedan. Before the war began he knew it would be surrounded by the greatest difficulties, and would not be a mere military promenade. He knew that Prussia was ready to call out, in a short time, 900,000 men, and, with the aid of the Southern States of Germany, could count upon 1,100,000 soldiers. France was only able to muster 600,000; and, as the number of fighting men is never more than one-half the actual effective force, Germany was in a position to bring into the field 550,000 men, while France had only about 300,000 to confront the enemy. To compensate for this numerical inferiority, it was necessary, by a rapid movement, to cross the Rhine, separate Southern Germany from the North German Confederation, and, by the éclat of a first success, secure the alliance of Austria and Italy. If the French were thus able to prevent the armies of Southern Germany from forming their junctions with those of the north, the effective strength of the Prussians would be reduced 200,000 men; and the disproportion between the number of combatants thus much diminished. If Austria and Italy made common cause with France, then the superiority of numbers would be in our favour. The Emperor's plan of campaign—which he confided, at Paris, to Marshals MacMahon and LeBœuf alone—was to mass 150,000 men at Metz, 100,000 at Strasburg, and 50,000 at the Camp of Châlons. As soon as the troops should have been concentrated at the points indicated, it was the Emperor's purpose to immediately unite the two armies of Metz and Strasburg; and, at the head of 250,000 men, to cross the Rhine at Maxau, leaving at his right the fortress of Rastadt, and at his left, that of Germersheim. Meanwhile the 50,000 men at Châlons, under the command of Marshal Canrobert, were to proceed to Metz to protect the rear of the army and guard the north-eastern frontier. At the same time the fleet cruising in the Baltic would have held stationary, in the north of Prussia, a part of the enemy's forces, obliged to defend the coasts threatened with invasion. The sole chance, however, of the plan succeeding was to surpass the enemy in rapidity of movement, and here it was that it broke down. The organization of the army was unfortunately defective; the Opposition having thwarted the Emperor's scheme of reforms, the troops comprising the army were dispersed over the whole country, the material was likewise scattered, and the generals were fettered by their limited powers and the red-tape stringencies of the War Office. The Army of Metz, instead of 150,000 men, only mustered 100,000; that of

Proclamation had been issued as to the subsequent course of the British Government. Mr. Motley arrived in London, and in a few weeks an official despatch was received announcing his presentation to Lord Clarendon: In reading this despatch, Mr. Fish, to his great surprise, found that Mr. Motley in his presentation had expressed sentiments to Lord Clarendon directly opposite to those contained in the President's instructions. He had ignored his instructions, misrepresented the President's policy, and officially expressed his own private views as set forth in the document he desired Mr. Fish to sign as his instructions. Six weeks afterwards, to make matters worse, Mr. Fish learnt that before this despatch had been forwarded Mr. Motley had submitted it to Lord Clarendon, thus making it of a formal character and not a confidential communication to the United States' Government. In communicating the despatch, Mr. Motley made no reference to its submission to Lord Clarendon, and hence both the President and Mr. Fish say they were misled as to its importance. The President was very indignant at the disobedience shown to his instructions, and said with earnestness, "If Motley cannot obey instructions we must find a Minister who can." Mr. Motley was then censured for what he had done, and was told to at once correct the position in which he had placed his Government, and to inform Lord Clarendon of the true policy of the United States, as set forth in his instructions. At the same time he was directed to inform Lord Clarendon that the President desired in the future that all negotiations with reference to the *Alabama* controversy should be conducted at Washington. This statement shows one cause of Mr. Motley's removal. Another was Senator Sumner's hostility to the ratification of the San Domingo annexation treaty after he had been consulted on the subject, and, as the President alleges, led him to expect support. Another cause was Mr. Motley's refusal to select, at the President's request, a son of Mr. Fish as the Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, although said to be in every way worthy of the position; and yet another cause was that Mr. Motley meddled in English politics, and "so conducted himself as to excite much feeling on the part of leading politicians." Thus, it appears that the removal, as at the time surmised, was quite as much on account of a quarrel with Senator Sumner as with Mr. Motley. The Minister was asked to resign, declined to do so, and for five months past the President has been endeavouring to supersede him. The President and Senator Sumner make no effort to conceal their hostility to each other.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Childers is personally engaged in a searching investigation into all the circumstances connected with the *Captain*, from the time of her being proposed to be built down to her loss; and also into all the measures proposed or adopted relative to the building of turret ships. The result of this investigation is to be embodied in a minute by Mr. Childers, which will be made public.

Sir R. Murchison writes as follows to a home paper:—"It is my painful duty to announce that the distinguished traveller, Mr. George Hayward, to whom the Founders' Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society was awarded at the last anniversary of that body was assassinated and his property plundered about the beginning of last August by the followers of the chief Meer Wale Khan of Yassin. The details of this lamentable catastrophe will be laid before the Royal Geographical Society at its first meeting, on the 15th of November."

That the Greek Court was encumbered with unmeaning ceremonies, in order to make amends for the want of that veneration which ought to have been called forth by real worth and the presence of actual power, was not the particular fault of that prince [the Emperor Alexius] but belonged to the system of the government of Constantinople for ages. Indeed in its trumpery etiquette, which provided rules for the most trivial points of a man's behaviour during the day, the Greek empire resembled no existing power in its minute follies, except that of Pekin; both, doubtless, being influenced by the same vain wish to add seriousness and an appearance of importance to objects which from their trivial nature could admit no such distinction.—*Sir W. Scott's "Count Robert of Paris."*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 29TH, EVENING.

The drug market has kept steady with a fair native demand for Patna at $577½. Benares at $547½ to $548½. Bargain chops of Opium brokers of 1st sales New Patna are in circulation at $537½, with $10 earnest money. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, $577½; New Benares, $547½; Malwa, $630 to $635; Patna, 12th sale on three weeks' time, $576½; New Patna, 12th sale on three weeks' time, $570, nominal.

In Exchange there is nothing doing. Rates the same.

SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hongkong Bank Shares. | |
| Old | 25 per cent. prem. |
| New | 17½ to 18 p. c. " |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton | new shares $1,000 p. s. " |
| China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares | $1,950 p. s. " |
| China & Japan Marine Insurance | Tls. 80 p. s. " |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares | $292½ p. s. " |
| China Fire | $60 to $62½ p. s. " |
| Victoria Fire | $33 p. s. " |
| H'kong & W'poa Dock | 25 per cent. dis. |
| H'kong P'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares | $5½ per cent. prem. |
| S'hai Steam Navigation Co., | Tls. 9 to 12 p. s. p. |
| China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co. | par. |
| China and Straits Steam Navigation | par. |
| Hongkong Gas | $50 per share. |
| Hongkong Hotel Shares | 80 per cent. dis. |
| Hongkong Distillery Co. | 15 p. c. prem. |
| Indo-Chinese Sugar Co. | par. |

EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ON LONDON.— | |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, | 4/3½ |
| Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, | 4/4 |
| Credits, at 6 months' sight | 4/4½ to 4/4½ |
| Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight | 4/4½ to 4/4½ |
| Bank Bills on demand, | 4/4½ to 4/3 |
| ON NEW YORK.— | |
| Private, 5 months' sight | — |
| ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight | 226½ to 227 |
| ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight | 226½ to 227 |
| ON SHANGHAI.— | |
| Bank, 3 days' sight | 74½ |
| Bank, 15 days' sight | 74½ |
| Private, 30 days' sight | 74½ to 74½ |

SALES ON DECEMBER 29TH 1870.

*As reported by Chinese.*

*Shanghai Cotton*, 100 bales, at $18.50, by Hung-fung to Hoi-how merchant.

*Tin*. 50 slabs, at $30.80, by Hung-fung to Chuechow merchant.

*Elephant's Teeth*, 5 pieces, at $200, by Hung-fung to travelling merchant.

*Elephant's Teeth*, 5 pieces, at $160, by Hung-fung to travelling merchant.

*Baroo Camphor*, 2 bags, at $2000, by Hung-fung to travelling merchant.

*Shanghai Cotton*, 50 bales, at $18.40, by Hop-ling to Hoi-how merchant.

*Saigon Rice*, 7,000 picals, at $2.04, by Hopling by retail.

*Shanghai Rice*, 2,300 picals, at $2.12, by Yee-wo-lockue to Hongkong merchant.

*Calcutta Cotton*, 100 bales, at $16.00, by foreign merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

*Calcutta Cotton*, 40 bales, at $16.00, by foreign merchant to Chuen-shing.

*Shanghai Rice*, 4,000 picals, at $2.10, by Yuen-on-tai to Hongkong merchant.

*White Sharkefin*, 1 case, at $73 00, by Yuen-on-tai to travelling merchant.

## Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

### TO LET.

TO LET.

*(With possession on 1st January, 1871).*

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

SEVERAL apartments facing the Praya, suitable for Offices or Dwelling House.

Apply to G., office of this paper.

tf 2175 Hongkong, 14th December, 1870.

## To Let.

TO BE LET.

THE GODOWN, situated under our Offices, in the Building known as DENT'S BLOCK, on the Praya; capacity 800 Tons. Occupation can be had on the 1st January, 1871.

Apply to RUSSELL & Co.

1m 2267 Hongkong, 29th December, 1870.

TO LET.

*With immediate possession.*

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1937 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

FROM 1st September; two or three spacious ROOMS, suitable for OFFICES—1st floor of building lately occupied by Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co. Apply to

T. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 picals capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street*.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 842 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., *Architects.*

tf 1763 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1870.

## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"KWANG-TUNG,"

Captain Fitman, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2268 Hongkong, 29th December, 1870.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"BOMBAY,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 28th December, 1870. tf 2255

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"OTTAWA,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1870. tf 2256

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE,"

MacQueen, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

*Agents.*

tf 2249 Hongkong, 27th December, 1870.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL,

*Calling at* SINGAPORE.

THE British Steamer

"GREAT NORTHERN,"

expected here from Shanghai on or about the 28th inst., will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

2251 Hongkong, 27th December, 1870.

FOR LONDON (*via* SUEZ CANAL), *Calling at* SINGAPORE *and* PENANG.

THE O. S. S. Coy. Steamship

"ACHILLES,"

will leave this Port on or about 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

*Agents, Queen's Road.*

54 2247 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"NUEVO LUZON,"

Tremoya, Master, expected here on or about the 26th instant from Amoy, will have immediate dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 2232 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Brig

"STEPHEN BISHOP,"

Foote, Master, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2220 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British Barque

"WM. CLOWES,"

Capt. G. Tatlock, having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will have a quick dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 2190 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque

"ENVOY,"

Berry, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2184 Hongkong, 15th December, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque

"N. THAYER,"

Crosby, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2185 Hongkong, 15th December, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Barque

"ENCARNACION,"

Captain Gardoqui, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 2138 Hongkong, 7th December, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Ship

"LADY BOWEN,"

Woodcock, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2058 Hongkong, 24th November, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"MAORI,"

Mordue, Master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2037 Hongkong, 21st November, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE Clipper Ship

"WHIRLWIND,"

Capt. Graham, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1981 Hongkong, 10th November, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 18 years British ship

"JOHN O'GAUNT,"

of 859 Tons Register, P. Donnan, Commander. Apply to

G. OVERBECK.

tf 2239 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

## Vessels Advertised as Loading.

| DESTINATION | VESSEL'S NAME | CAPTAIN | AT | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO | TO BE DISPATCHED. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL | Great Northern (str.) | | Hongkong | John Burd & Co. | Quick dispatch |
| Do. Do. Do. | Achilles (str.) | | Hongkong | Butterfield & Wire | On or about the 31st inst. |
| NEW YORK | Maori | Mordue | Hongkong | Olyphant & Co | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Stephen Bishop | Foote | Hongkong | Olyphant & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| SAN FRANCISCO | Envoy | Berry | Hongkong | Olyphant & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | N. Thayer | Crosby | Hongkong | Olyphant & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| MELBOURNE & SYDNEY | Whirlwind | Graham | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. Do. | Wm. Clowes | G. Tatlock | Hongkong | Rozario & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| SYDNEY | Lady Bowen | Woodcock | Hongkong | Russell & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| S'PORE, PENANG & C'CUTTA | Arratoon Apcar (str.) | Miller | Hongkong | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | On the 3rd prox., at 2 P.M. |
| MANILA | Encarnacion | Gardoqui | Hongkong | Remedios & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| Do. | Nuevo Luzon | Tremoya | Hongkong | Remedios & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| YOKOHAMA | Bombay (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| SHANGHAI | Ottawa (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| AMOY AND SHANGHAI | Glengyle (str.) | MacQueen | Hongkong | Wm. Pustau & Co. | Quick dispatch. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | Norna (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On the 1st prox., at 8 A.M. |
| Do. Do. Do. | Kwang-Tung (str.) | Fitman | Hongkong | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Quick dispatch. |

## For Sale.

CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,

HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS,

MILLINERS, AND DRESSMAKERS,

Beg to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that in order to make room for their expected arrivals of WINTER GOODS, they intend offering from August 1st to 31st, the undermentioned articles, the whole of which have been greatly reduced in price.

DRESSES.

Plain and Fancy

SILKS, POPLINS, AND FOULARDS.

Plain and Brocho

GRENADINES AND BAREGES.

French Printed

MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, AND PIQUES.

Plain and Fancy

SCOTCH LAWNS.

WHITE AND FANCY PIQUES.

QUILTINGS.

Plain and Figured

MUSLINS AND GRENADINES.

PRINTED AND PLAIN ALPACCAS.

Ladies' Print and Muslin

MORNING WRAPPERS.

MUSLIN SKIRTS, AND GARIBALDIES.

A lot of CORSETS.

Grenadine and Lace SHAWLS.

Grenadine and Lace JACKETS.

Muslin and Lace

COLLARS AND SETS.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.

BOYS' & GIRLS' STRAW HATS.

CHILDREN'S FROCK AND PINAFORES.

BRANCH HOUSE:

CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche.
Do. Carte Bleue.
Sparkling HOCK.
"NONPAREIL," from A. Geyger & Co., Creuznach.
Superior PORT WINE, Very Superior SHERRY, CLARET, "Old Medoc," } bottled in the London Docks, by Startup and Kentish, L'don.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.

tf 2141 Hongkong, 8th December, 1870.

FOR SALE,

*Just arrived, ex "San Francisco."*

STOCKHOLM TAR, in Barrels and ½ Barrels.
Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.
Best extra Russian Crown CANVAS.
Prime Copenhagen Table BUTTER, in Tins, 2 lbs. to 16 lbs.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 2069 Hongkong, 26th November, 1870.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE.—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE CANTONESE AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the native themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE AND NOW LANDING.

*Ex "San Francisco," from Hamburg, and other late Arrivals.*

BEST SWEDISH TAR, in Barrels and Half-barrels.
Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.
Europe ROPE, from 1½ to 4 inches.
Composition CANDLES.
SHEET LEAD.
Munts' YELLOW METAL and Composition NAILS.
BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Bass's ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in do.
do. in Kilderkins.
3-Star HENNESSY.
KRUG, in quarts and pints.
PERRIER JONET, in do.
ST. MARCEAUX, in do.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, of every description, for family and cabin use.
HAMS, CHEESE and BACON, Salt and Smoked TONGUES.
Kinahan's LL WHISKEY.
Old Islay do.
Boord's GINGER BRANDY & OLD TOM.

*Also,*

DAWSON'S BEST QUALITY BOOTS, of every size and description.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2076 Hongkong, 28th November, 1870

THATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 3 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

THE TOURISTS GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.

REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

*The Daily Press Office.*

DENTISTRY,

BY

V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,

*No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,—direct N.E. of Victoria Gaol.*

ARTIFICIAL WORK on gold and other bases. Fees for filling, scaling, or extracting teeth, $5 each operation. A liberal reduction to persons of small means.

tf 1597 Hongkong, 1st September, 1870.

COSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL,

*Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets,*

HONGKONG.

H. R. HOLMES,

(LATE MANAGER HONGKONG HOTEL,)

*Proprietor.*

THIS new and commodious HOTEL will be Opened on the 1st December proximo. It is situated in a quiet and healthy part of the Town (though within five minutes' walk of the Post Office and business section), and is from its situation and adjuncts well adapted to afford a comfortable and pleasant place of sojourn to Families visiting the City. The Proprietor has had long experience in catering for the public, and will be assisted by Mrs. HOLMES, who will give special attention to the comfort and care of the Ladies and Children honoring the House with their patronage.

PRIVATE DINING ROOMS for Dinner-parties will be available.

The RESTAURANT will be found very convenient for Gentlemen resident on the Hill and the Public generally; Monthly Board on moderate terms.

The Two BILLIARD ROOMS are furnished with Thurston's Best Tables, and every convenience will be found for the comfort of players.

Every variety of the choicest WINES and SPIRITS will be kept constantly on hand, and supplied at very moderate rates.

WARM AND COLD BATHS.

And every convenience for the comfort of guests will be provided.

EDMUND R. HOLMES.

*N.B.*—CHAIR-FREE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel. TEN CENTS.

tf 2064 Hongkong, 25th November, 1870.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

*RIVER MIN.*

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,

DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,

A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,

*Superintendent*

The list of Charges for lighting or remetailing vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May 3.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1869.

## Intimations.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES!

FROM

CHINA AND JAPAN

TO

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE

VIA

CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Is now in complete running order from SAN FRANCISCO

TO THE

ATLANTIC SEA BOARD!

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!

Making prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADA, and connecting at

NEW YORK

With the several Steamer Lines to ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to CHICAGO, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, 6 days and 20 hours.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES,

SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD,

Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well-furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE. 100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per adult passenger FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per child between 5 and 12 years, FREE.

EXTRA BAGGAGE over 100 pounds is between Sacramento and Omaha currency $15 per 100 pounds.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE:
415, CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.

MARK GOODS CARE C. P. R. R.

A. N. TOWNE,
*Gen'l Supt. C.P.R.R.*
T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
Sacramento, Cal.
C. G. HAMMOND,
*Gen'l Supt. U.P.R.R.*
FRAS. COLTON,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
Omaha, Nebraska

[1914

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,

COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

FOR SALE.

Sheet Copper, Copper Pipe, and Copper Wire.
" Brass, Brass " " Brass "
" Lead, Lead " " Lead "
" Iron, Iron " " Iron "
" Zinc, Zinc " " Zinc "
Brazing and Soft Solders and Borax.
Stuffing Box and plain plugged Flange Cocks.
Globe Valves. Steam Gauge, Air and Pet Cocks.
Tallow and Water Syringes.
Ships Common & Double Valve Water Closets.
" Water Closet and Washband Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, assorted sizes and patterns.

FOR HOUSE BUILDING PURPOSES.

Zinc Rainwater Downspouting and Eaves Guttering, all sizes and patterns, always on hand.
Iron Pipes and Fittings, all sizes for gas services and water supplies.
Lift and Force Pumps, for water supplies from wells.
Water Closets, Urinals and Washband Basins, fixed on the most improved principles.
Jennings' Urinals, with their patent self acting Treadle arrangement.
House Bells fixed on the direct acting principle, with Furniture, complete.
ESTIMATES GIVEN AND WORK EXECUTED WITH CARE & EXPEDITION.

*No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,*

Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 1687 Hongkong, 15th September, 1870.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

JOHN B. HOLLAND,

*Sole Proprietor,*

BEGS most respectfully to inform the public that he has just completed extensive additions to the *Wellington Street* wing of the above Hotel, for the better accommodation of Boarders with Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms and Dining Room.

Tiffin, at 12.
Dinner, " 7.

BILLIARD ROOMS.
BOWLING ALLEYS, &c.

tf 1697 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

A. FONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

*54, Queen's Road, Hongkong,*

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.

tf 825 Hongkong 3rd May, 1870.

E WONG HING.

AH-YON, HAS FOR SALE BEST COALS OF ALL KINDS.

SCOTT LANE, No. 57,

*Praya West,*

3m 18261 HONGKONG. [Oct. 13

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. PHELAN & COLLENDER, BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS, HAVE ESTABLISHED AT No. 541, MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, an extensive branch of their business. Where they propose to keep the largest and most complete stock of Billiard Tables, Balls, Cloths, Cues, &c., on this coast. The Tables are of the latest styles, and size recently adopted in the Eastern States; are manufactured in the best manner, and are furnished with PHELAN'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. All goods sold will be of the best quality, and the prices fully as low as any other house in the business.

GEO. E. PHELAN,

P. O. Box, 992. *San Francisco, California.*

N.B.—No other parties on the coast are authorized to sell Phelan's Cushions. [3m 1953

JOB BRITO,

PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER.

WILL have much pleasure to call upon any one who desires having his Piano WELL-TUNED and REPAIRED.

Orders sent to the care of *China Mail* or *Daily Press* Office, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

tf 2119 Hongkong, 5th December, 1870.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Tuntoofs Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 568 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

## Notices of Firms.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as a Merchant and Commission Agent under the style or firm of

F. PEIL,

and I have authorized Mr. F. E. HEYDEN and Mr. H. MEYER to sign my firm by procuration.

F. PEIL.

1m 2199 Hongkong, 15th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at these Ports, as a Merchant, and Commission Agent, under the Style or Firm of E. FISCHER & Co.

EDWARD FISCHER.

Hiogo, Osaca, 18th November, 1870. 12m 2127

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES E. SASSOON in our Firm in China, ceased from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

1m 2116 Hongkong, 28th November, 1870.

THE Undersigned, having been compelled by the French authorities to leave the Colony of Saigon, have appointed

Messrs. ED. RENARD & Co.
and H. K STEWART, Esq. (Agent Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation)

to act as their attorneys during their absence.

BEHRE & Co.

tf 2117 Saigon, 12th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS MACGIBBON is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Iloilo, Cebu, and Surigao from this date.

LONEY & Co.

33d 2078 Iloilo, 29th October, 1870

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HIGGIN having withdrawn with our content from all participation in the management of our business, has henceforth no authority to sign or incur obligations on the part of our firm.

LONEY & Co.

48d 2001 Iloilo, 12th October, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.

RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Agents for:

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,

and

E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,

are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

GEORGE GLASSE,

(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO XINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.

SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September 1867

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 119 Hongkong, January, 1867.

GEORGE TAUFER,

GUN SMITH

AND

PRACTICAL ENGINEER,

No. 17,

tf 1852] PRAYA CENTRAL. [Oct. 19

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,

*Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.*

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves | $0.07 per lb. |
| Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins | 0.75 each. |
| 12 " | 1.50 " |
| Butter and Sweet Biscuits | 0.30 per lb. |
| Cabin Biscuits | 0.07 " |

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.

D. NOWROJEE & Co.

tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

E. R. HANDLEY,

HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.

(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY).

70 F, *Praya West,*

Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

KWONG HING LEE,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA AND MANILA CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

tf 2124] 61, QUEEN'S-ROAD. [Dec. 5

NOTICE

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1871, at no

## Extracts.

**The Pearl-Embroidered Garment.**

Translated from the Chinese, by Charles Carroll, Esq., H.M. Vice-Consul, Foochow.

*(Phœnix.)*

There lived in Soo-chow a man named Lin, and whose age was but a few years over twenty. His wife was beautiful both in face and figure, and they loved each other exceedingly. The husband, who was a merchant, was led by his business to Canton, and was absent for a long time. His house in Soo-chow looked into the the public street, and his wife used to bring her embroidery to the window, and letting down a blind which would admit of seeing without being seen, sit and watch the passers-by. One day she saw a handsome young man whose face bore so strong a resemblance to that of her husband, that she was completely deceived, and throwing up the blind she gazed at him for a moment, and was only just in time to arrest the words of affection which sprang to her lips, when she found out her mistake, and withdrew from the window covered with blushes. The young man who was the cause of this mistake was a travelling merchant from Singnan, and seeing a pretty women gazing at him in this manner from her window, he could not help turning the matter over and over in his mind; his vanity prompted the flattering idea that it must be his good looks which had thus attracted her attention, he determined to turn the affair to the best advantage. He therefore made enquiries in the neighbourhood about her name and circumstances, and finding in the same street an old woman, a dealer in pearls and jewellery, who seemed a likely person to assist him in his designs, he told her of the affair, and requested her advice as to how he was to proceed. The old woman said, "I know this lady, and her great virtue, it is a rare accident that you have even seen her face, so secluded does she generally keep herself, how then can I plan anything for you against her?" The Singnan man was however very importunate and would take no refusal, and at last the old woman promised that she would see what she could do for him, and proposed the following plan. "Do you," said she "meet me to-morrow outside the door of her house, and I will bring some valuable articles of jewellery and present them to you for sale; whatever price I name, you must offer me the half or less, and so we will get up a quarrel, and the noise cannot fail to bring her to the window, and I may then gain admission to her house. That done, we must devise something further."

The stranger was of course punctual at the place of meeting on the following morning, and played his part so well that the lady came, as he wished, to the window to see what the noise was about, for the sight of large pearls and other precious stones being bartered in the street had collected quite a crowd in front of the house. When she had watched them through the blind some time, her fancy was caught by a very handsome coronet the old woman was holding up and arguing about, and she called to her to come into the house and let her see what she had to sell. The old woman at once packed up her commodities, and exclaiming to the Singnan man, "You are a close fisted fellow indeed! if I were willing to take your prices I should have sold all I have long ago," disappeared into the house of the merchant's wife. After a few moments conversation she spread out her goods, and fell to praising them one after another, but suddenly checked herself, saying, "I have some business to transact elsewhere which must be attended to; I will leave my box of jewellery with you, and will return in a short time to settle the price of anything you wish to buy." So saying she departed.

Several days passed over without bringing her back, till one day in the middle of a heavy shower of rain, she walked in saying she had been detained by some family affairs, and had been unable to come; indeed," she added, "had it not been for this rain, I should have to go about them again to-day." They then opened the box and chose out several ornaments, for which the merchant's wife offered a price, and after a little bargaining, a sum was fixed to which they both agreed. The old woman then exclaimed, "It is a pleasure to do business with you madam, you know the value of an article, but the Singnan man, other day did not seem to understand the difference between high and low, although he did look such a handsome fellow." The merchant's wife here asked to be allowed credit for one half until her husband should return; this the old woman agreed to directly, saying that they were neighbours, and that she would trust her to any amount. The merchant's wife was so pleased with her bargain and with the old woman's conversation, that she asked her to stay and take some wine with her. Eventually she became so fond of her society, that scarcely a day passed without one of them going to the other's house to drink wine or tea.

The old woman now thought of the Singnan man, and used every effort to make the merchant's wife discontented with her lot, and with her husband's treatment of her in staying away so long. As she was still a very young woman, she naturally listened to the old woman's words, until at last she began to fancy herself injured in reality by her husband's neglect. But, in spite of all this, the old woman could find no opportunity of introducing the stranger to the house; till at last, constrained by his constant importunity, she determined to make one effort and lose or win. She had by this time become so intimate that she used frequently to go in the evening to the house of the other and stay all night. Taking advantage of this, she one evening took with her the Singnan man and concealed him, and, making her friend join her in drinking till she lost her senses, she accomplished by treachery what her argument could never have brought about. Once introduced, the handsome features and pleasing manner of the stranger soon made him liked, and the friendship that sprang up between him and the merchant's wife was so strong, that when the time came for parting, it was not without many tears that that they forced themselves from each other's presence. Moreover, the lady made her admirer a present of a handsomely embroidered garment, heavy with pearls, begging him to keep it as a souvenir of the happy moments they had passed together; he received it, prized it exceedingly for the sake of the donor, and was never happy unless he was wearing it.

A year after this he was obliged to proceed to Canton on business, and while there he contracted a strong friendship for a Soo-chow man whose name was Tan. They used constantly to dine together, and spend the evening in each other's company, and it was on one of these occasions that the Singnan man, moved either by friendship or the fumes of wine, opened his heart to his companion, and told him all his most private secrets, not excepting his adventure at Soo-chow the year before. Imagine what must have been the feelings of the other, when he recognized in the heroine of his friend's story, his own wife. For this Soo-chow man was no other than the merchant Lin, who when in Canton took the name of his mother's family, which was Tan. For, his mother had been a Canton woman, and the name of the family was well known to all the merchants there, so that he gained great advantages by bearing that name instead of his own. He, however, managed to suppress his feelings for the moment, till the Singnan man produced the embroidered garment, and repeated the parting words of her who had given it. The other then said that the lady was a relation of his, and begged that the subject might be dropped.

*(To be continued.)*

SINGULAR CASE.—The Chesterfield magistrates had a singular case before them on Oct. 29. A farm servant named Ward summoned his master, John Marsden, for having put unwholesome food before him to eat, and taking advantage of the provisions of the recent Masters' and Servants' Act, claimed 10s. as compensation. It was beyond doubt that the meat was unfit for human food, and the defendant was ordered to pay his servant 5s., in addition to having to pay five times that amount by way of costs. It is something new to find obscure provisions of Acts of Parliament at the figner ends of farm labourers.

A SWINEHERD POPE.—The father of Felice Peretti, as the boy was called, had himself lost everything in the sack of Montalto in 1518, by the Duke of Urbino, after which he removed to Grottamare. Such was the straitened condition of the family, that the mother of the future Pope was obliged to enter domestic service; his aunt became a washerwoman; and it is said that his sister followed the same calling. The little Felice Peretti is said to have tended his father's swine as a child; however, he had an uncle, Fra Salvadore, in the convent of the order of Minorite Friars at Montalto, beyond the reach of the reverse of fortune which dissailed the rest of his family; this Fra Salvadore undertook the education of his nephew, and got him entered into his own convent at the age of nine.—*"Baron Hübner's Sixtus V.," in the Edinburgh Review.*


## Intimations.

HEALTH RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE

PILLS!

THESE Pills have justly acquired a widely extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such are confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate case of Piles, Dropsy, &c.; &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in different cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION, always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED

PILLS,

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory Organs, are promptly relieved, and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN & LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

PROVED BY

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a true saying, that any preparation intended to stand the test of public trial and experience, must be possessed of undeniable and positive virtue, else its career will be speedily terminated, and its very name be forgotten among the myriads of similar failures that have gone before it. Proved by this test,

THE STERLING EXCELLENCE OF

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

becomes at once indisputable and self-evident. It was first introduced in the year 1832, and, from that date until the present time, its progress has been uniform and steady, each year showing an increase in the demand on the preceding one, until to-day it is acknowledged to be the

BEST BLOOD PURIFIER

and depurative known to medical science, and as such is prescribed by the leading physicians in America, and recommended by them to their patients in all scrofulous, ulcerous, and eruptive diseases. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should not be confounded with other so-called sarsaparillas; it is

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT

from all others. It contains no minerals, and can be used freely, with perfect safety, in all kinds of weather, rainy or dry. It does not require the addition of iodide of potassium, nor any other article, to make it effective. It is strong enough for the robust man, and is safe for the weakest infant. Every ingredient in it is

BENEFICIAL TO HEALTH.

For every from of miasmatic disease it is a safe and reliable remedy, being a perfect antidote to malaria, a corrector of impurities, a cure for exhaustion, a preventive of debility, and a healthful stomachic. It is purely vegetable and entirely healthful, and no harm can ever result from its free use. The public should therefore

ASK FOR

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

and take no other. It is the cheapest, the strongest, and the best.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

POETS of all ages have celebrated in song the beauty of flowers. Their fancies have ever delighted in likening the purest and holiest sentiments and feelings of the human heart to the floral beauties they so much admired. Every flower, from the tiny but fragrant Lily of the Valley to the gaudy Sunflower, has been seized upon and made to do duty as the representative of some condition, attribute, or action in life. The sweet Verbena is the mute representative of "Sensibility." While the fragrant Tuberose speaks of "dangerous pleasures," the Wild Rose tells only of "Simplicity." The Damask Rose is the sign of "Youthful Freshness," while the glaring Peony is "Anger." But there is another property possessed by the flowers equally if not more important than their beauty, of form and color;—we refer to the fragrance they exhale. What can compare with the breath of the blooming rose or the tender fragrance of the virgin lily? Art tries and tries in vain to equal them. Chemistry, which seems to know no limit to its powers of simulation, fails completely in its efforts at producing the delicacy, combined with the richness of Nature's perfumes; and, with the single exception of

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER,

We know of no preparation where the simple and natural fragrance of the flowers is preserved unaltered and unimparied. The flowers themselves fade quickly away, and their exquisite breath is soon turned to the noxious gases of decay; but in this delightful floral water their perfume is seized upon, at the moment when most fragrant, and preserved for all time, unchangeable, as an accessory to the toilet.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

Stands quite unrivalled, not only for its fragrant perfume, but also for its well-marked hygienic properties, a feature not possessed by any other similar preparation. The wonderful power of

RESTORING AND REFRESHING

The fatigued and overtured mental or physical powers, is probably the distinctive feature of this great perfume, marking it as an absolute necessity for Ladies who wish to retain unimpaired the beauty of their complexion with the power and freshness of their conversation.

Always ask for the Florida Water prepared by LANMAN & KEMP, New York. All others are counterfeit. (1559

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rato* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
*Secretaries.*

tf 1039 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies guinst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 1 month | ¼ of the annual rate |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months | ¾ " ½ do. do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months | ¾ " ¾ do. do. |

the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
*North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 636 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 10 days | ¼ of the annual rate. |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ do. do. |
| Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months | ¾ do. do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months | ¾ do. do. |

EDWARD NORTON,
*Agent the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
*And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.*

*Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.*

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th, December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates wil be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ¼ of the annual rate |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ do do |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months | ¾ do do |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months | ¾ do do |

Above six months the full annual rate.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1867 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. | ¼ per cent. |
| Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. | ½ per cent. |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | 1 per cent |

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company*

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. | ¼ per cent. per annum |
| Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. | ½ " |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | 1 " |

GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ¼ of the annual rates. |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ do. do. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months | ¾ do. do. |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months | ¾ do. do. |

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company*

tf 678 Hongkong, 20th August, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

## Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents.*

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
*Agents, 4, Praya.*

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals; and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $80,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

*Société anonyme—libre—au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)*

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, Viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. | ¼ per cent |
| Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents | ½ per cent. |
| Offices and Godowns and their contents. | 1 per cent. |

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding 10 days | ¼th per cent. |
| Not exceeding ..... | 1 month ½ per cent. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... | 3 " ¼ " |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding ..... | 6 " ½ " |

Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
*Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ¼ of the annual rate |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ of the annual rate |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... | 3 " ¼ do. do. |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding ..... | 6 " ½ do. do. |

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
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